A LARGE dinner party in Boston s short time ago was entertained by tele-phone with speeches in Brooklyn.

A New England congressman recently introduced a bill in the house to eliminate the letter "j" from the alphabet.

A CENSUS taken February 1 shows 555 distilleries in the United States, an increase of 53 for January. The total capacity of these is 832,137 gallons

JANUARY was a light month for fires all over the United States. The total loss was \$9,472,000. In January, 1897, It was \$12,049,700, and in 1896, \$11,040,-

THE population of Greater New York, according to the official estimate of the health department, is 3,438,899. That of London, by the census of 1894, WRS 4.349,000.

"A MAN's handwriting is a perfect index of his character to those who can read between the lines," J. F. Revnolds, of San Francisco, the wellknown expert on chirography asserts.

ACCORDING to the director of the United States mint the world's gold product in 1807 was \$240,000,000. In this country, which continues to lead, the amount of fresh gold mined is placed at \$61,500,000, against \$53,100,000

THOUGH the whooping cough bacillus has hitherto eluded the grasp of the bacteriologist, it has finally been captured by Dr. Henry Koplik, of New York, whose discovery has just been confirmed by Dr. Ozapelewski, a German expert. This microscopic bug has done as much to worry mothers as any other bacilli.

THE charge that kissing is the growing social evil in Atlanta, Ga., and the note of warning issued by Mrs. Kingsberry, one of the most prominent of social leaders, created a terrific sensation, and people of all classes were talking of what was popularly termed an "Atlanta epidemic." was talk of legislation on the kissing subject, but legal authorities said a prohibitory law would be unconstitu-tional and that it could not be enforced

C. C. HALL, chemist for the Union Steel company at Alexandria, Ind., has just applied for patents upon a pro-cess whereby he is enabled to make softest, whitest wool, from the flintiest, roughest, limestone, which is used in skyscrapers in all large cities, in fact, in all lines where there is a demand for stone. A firm in Boston, one of the best-known wool weavers in the country, is making experiments in converting the wool he manufactures into clothing.

It has come to light, a recent Washington-dispatch said, that there are about 170 separate railroad organizations which neither asked for an extension of time nor have thus far paid any attention to the law which obligated them to have all cars fitted up with automatic couplers and air brakes. the case imposes a penalty of \$100 for each offense. When once suits begin to be entered in the courts against these companies, it is said, there is likely to be a commotion.

ETTA MICHAELSON, a pretty and well-educated girl living at Cleveland, O., says she has discovered the secret of perpetual life. "When I announce this," she said, "I realize that the whole world will laugh at me. I cannot help that. I cannot disclose my secret unless ten men meet to hear what I have to say. I want them to thoroughly investigate what I tell them." The girl's mental condition is said to be all right and her request to meet ten men to whom she will reveal her secret will undoubtedly be granted.

THE the question of barring from the pension rolls the widows and children of soldiers who marry hereafter was debated in the house committee on invalid pensions the other day. A measbre with this end in view was introduced in the committee by Representative Samuel Smith which had the indorsement of Commissioner of Pensions Evans. The vote disclosed five members in favor of it and seven against it the division not being on party lines. This probably ends the effort to secure the enactment of a general measure along these lines at this ses-

Ma. HARBERT, of Chicago, makes a novel suggestion to obtain a national basis of compromise between the advocates of the gold standard and their opponents. The plan is for a circulating medium consisting of coin certificates payable half in gold and half in silver -a \$2 certificate, for example, to be redeemed by \$1 in gold coin and \$1 in silver coin. If the relative value of one metal should diminish, the value of the other, according to Mr. Harbert, would relatively increase and the value of the certificates payable in both metals jointly would be substantially unaffected.

A RECENT dispatch from Eldora, Ia., stated that it was proposed to estab-lish a national military college by G. A. R. men and Sons of Veterans. A committee has been appointed, and reports will be made at the national campment, which meets at Omaha September. The scheme is to dedicate the institution to patriotism and to be a living monument to the memory of the soldiers of the union army. Through education along the lines of civics and patriotism it is proposed to bring about a higher standard of citiship, and through good citizenship to have good government.

Tuz United States now ranks fifth among the naval powers of the earth, the Chicago Record says, and is a tie with Germany. England is first, France second, Russia third and Italy The German navy is better supplied with torpedo boats than that of the United States, but we are a litthe sheed on battleships and cruiwers. When the Kentucky, Kenrarge, Illinoft and other ressels now building ere affoat we shall surpass Germany at if the emperor's programme is arried out Germany will spend \$210,-5,207 in maral soustruction the next arrives and take sacond place. THE MAINE HORROR.

Prive not. In that I am influenced by the fact that Capt. Sigsbee has not yet reported to the navy department on the cause. He is evidently waiting to write a full report. So long as he does not express himself I certainly cannot. I should think from the indications, however, that there was an accident that the ever, that there was an accident—that the magazine exploded. How that came about I do not know. For the present, at least, no other warship will be sent to Havana.

other warship will be sent to Havana.

The large majority of naval officers are inclined to the belief that the explosion resulted from spontaneous combustion of a coal bunker, the overheating of the iron partitions between the boilers and the magazine, or from the explosion of a boiler, though the last theory finds little support. The news of the disaster created a profound impression at the capitol. Sens tors and members of the house, as a rule, expressed the opinion for publication that the catastrophe was the result of accident, and not of design, but there were some opinions generally expressed under the breath, with the admonition not to publish, to the effect that the affair looked very mys terious and doubtful. As a rule sena tors expressed the opinion that the department would and should make thor ough investigation and added that for the present it would be unnecessary for congress to take the matter up.

TELEGRAMS SENT AND RECEIVED. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. -The following cablegram was received by the state department from Consul General Lee last night:

HAVANA. Feb. 16 -Profound sorrow pressed by government and municipal au-thorities, consuls of foreign nations, organized bodies of all sorts and citizens generally. Flags at half mast on governor general's pa ace, on shipping in harbor and in city. Business suspended: theaters closed. Dead number about 290. Officers' quarters being in rear and seamen's forward where explosion took place accounts for greater proportional loss of sallors. Funeral to-day at three p. m. Officers. Merritt and Jenkins still missing. Suppose you ask that naval court of inquiry be held to ascertain cause of explosion. Hope our people will repress excitement and calmiy await de-

The president has ordered that today and until further notice the flag at all navy yards and on naval vessels, at posts, army headquarters and on all public buildings shall be half masted. Late last night the following dispatch from Capt. Sigsbee, at Havana, addressed to Secretary Long, was re-

ceived: saved probably are lost. Have given up Jen-kins and Merritt as lost. Bodies are still float-ing ashore this afternoon. I keep nine officers, one private and Gunner's Mate Bullock here with me.

Secretary Long, for the president, sent this telegram to Capt. Sigsbee:
Sigsbee, United States steamer Maine, Havana: The president directs me to express for himself and the people of the United States his profound sympathy with the officers and crew of the Maine, and desires that no expense be spared in providing for the survivors and the care of the dead JOHN D. LONG, Secretary. SOME SURVIVORS REACH KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 17. - The steam-

ship Olivette arrived here last night with a large number of the wounded and many other survivors of the Maine disaster. The officers were, as a rule reticent, and followed in line with their chief, Sigsbee, in saying that the cause of the explosion could only be ascertained by divers, but many of the sailors were outspoken in their declaration of belief that the explosion was a deep laid plot of the Spaniards. They are greatly incensed against the Havana people, who have shown them small courtesy, who looked upon their presence as a national affront and who have published anonymous circulars captioned "Down with Americans." They be lieve that the author of such expressed and cowardly hatred would not stop at an act of such terrible vengeance as the blowing up of the Maine. These sailors, acquainted with the drills, discipline and ensemble of a man-of-war, poeh-pooh the idea of an internal explosion as the last thing to be thought of. The correspondent of the Asso ciated press has been assured in a re liable quarter that Capt. Sigsbee is under the impression that the warship Maine was blown up by a floating torpedo and that he has communicated his impressions to Washington, asking at the same time that the navy depart ment should send naval engineers and

mechanics to investigate the explosion CAPT. SIGSBEE INTERVIEWED. HAVANA, Feb. 17.-Capt. Sigsbee, in terviewed last evening by the corres-pondent of the Associated press with reference to the cause of the explosion

on the Maine, said: I cannot determine the cause, but compinvestigators will decide whether the expl was produced from an interior or exterior cau e. I cannot say anything until after such an investigation has been made. I will not and cumot conscientiously anticipate the decision, nor do I wish to make any unjust estimate of the reason for the disaster.

LONDON PAPERS THINK IT TREACHERY. LONDON. Feb. 17.-The headlines of all London newspapers hint that the disaster to the Maine points to treach-ery, either Cuban or Spanish, and the papers allude to the excitement and reentment at the Maine's dispatch to

Banna Ignores a Subpena to Columbus. Columbus, O., Feb. 17.—Senator Hanna, Maj. Dick and H. H. Hollenbeck have not replied to the subportate to appear before the committee investigating the alleged attempt to bribe Representative Otia in the re-cent to natorial contest.

MAXIMS WORTH REPEATING.

The first step to virtue is to love virtue in another. Corn is not to be gathered in the

blade, but in the ear, He can mever be God's martyr that is the devil's servant.

Better a little fire to warm us than a great one to burn us. Though poverty may bring sorrow,

riches create inquietude When either alde grows warm with NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

THE MAINE HORROR.

The Number of Dead Seamer Now Thought to Be 260.

Some Survivors Reach Key West, Fla.; and They Poch-Poch the Idea That the Disaster to the Battleship Was an Accident.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—After a day of intense excitement at the navy department and elsewhere, growing out of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor Tuesday night, the situation last night, after the exchange of a number of cable grams between Washington and Havana, can be summed up in the words of Secretary Long, who, when asked, as he was about to depart for the day, whether he had reason to suspect that the disaster was the work of an enemy, replication bill was the principal and the force of the fifty-Fith Congress from Day to Day in Brief.

Gen. WILLIAM BOOTH, of London, founder of the Salvation army, officiated as chaplain at the opening of the senate assained in the Idlian appropriation bill was then discussed nearly the whole day, the reading of the bill and all of the committee amendments belong and the senate as a roll call disclosed the absence of a quorum and the sonate theh adjourned.... Nearly the whole seasion of the house was consumed in fillbustering against two bills of minor importance, one to Issue a duplicate check and the other to make Rockland, Ma. a sub-port of chirty. Neither got turnier than the engrossment and third reading. The trouble arose over the enforcement of the rule against the discussion of irrelevant subjects. The majority report of the committee on the clection case of Thorp vs. Eps, from Virginia, was presented. It was signed by all the republican members and was in favor of seating the contestant. Mr. Thorp. The senate on the Illip passed the Indian appropriation bill with an amendment restoring the free homestead law, so far as it relates to

propriation bill with an am

advocacy of the free coinage of standard silver

publican member had been summoned the pre-vious night to be present at the session. It turned out that Chairman Hitt of the foreign affairs committee, was to call up a resolution asking the state department for information about Cuba and the notice to republicans to be present was to prevent the possibility of its interest before which all others paided and sank into insignificance. The average annual about Cuba and the notice to republicans to be present was to prevent the possibility of its amendment by the opposition. The resolution was adopted. A joint resolution accepting the invitation to the fishery exposition in Norway was also adopted. Mr. Vincent (Kan.) introduced a bill appropriating #109,000 to continue the construction of buildings at Fort Riley, Kan.

A SPIRITED debate was caused in the senaton the 15th by the resolution of Senator Harris (Kan.) calling upon the attorney general for the reasons which induced him to abandon his the reasons which induced him to abandon his plan of redeeming the first mortgage bonds of the Kansas Pacific railroad and having the oad operated by a receiver. Senator Harris denounced the present plan to sell the road at the bid of the reorganization committee as defrauding the government out of something more than \$6,000,000. After striking out the preamble the resolution was adopted The Hawaiian treaty was then debated in execu tive session....The house devoted the day to the consideration of bills and joint resolutions ated under the call of committees an passed. Mr. Cooney (Mo.) asked why his resolution asking for information about the resolution asking for information about the accounting of the receiver of the First national bank of Sedalla, Mo., had not been reported from the committee. Mr. Johnson (Ind.) on behalf of the banking committee, explained that the report had been delayed, but would that the report had been delayed, but would be made probably the next day. Mr. Cox (Tenn.) reported a bill "to better control and to promote the safety of national banks" and it to promote the safety of national banks" and it was passed. Bills were also passed empowering registers and receivers of land offices to issue subpoenas and to repeal the statute requiring affirmative proof of loyalty by holders of bounty or land warrants. The Grosvenor bill for arbitration of labor disputes was reed back to the house with amendments b

TO CELEBRATE.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 16.-Maj. S. K Hooper, of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, is receiving communications from different parts of Colorado asking him to take decisive steps toward pav-ing the way for a grand patrione Louisiana purchase, of which Colorado

was a part. He says:

There is no doubt that a celebration will be held. Whether it is held in Denver depends on the people of thus city. I will not undertake to the people of thus city. I will not undertake to the people of the city of the city of the city of the city of the city. I will not undertake to the people of the city assume the responsibility of calling a meeting to consider the subject. The convention and excursion committee of the chamber of commerce is the body which should take the initiative. Of one thing, however, we may be assured, and that is a celebration will be held somewhere within the limits of the Louisiana burchase. It will be a grand affair and the city hat secures the prize will reap large benefits

Perry Heath's Relative a Snielde. Sr. Louis, Feb. 16.-William H. Heath, manager of the Central Electric Express company of this city, was factorily. The object of the exhibit found dying in Forest park from a bullet wound in the head. It was evidently a case of suicide. The young man was taken to the city hospital where he died. He is a relative of Perry H. Heath, assistant postmaster

Conference of Silver Forces. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 15.-Hon. W. J. Bryan left to-day for Minneapolis to be present at the conference of leading silver advocates of the northwest. The conference will continue three days. Senstor Marion Butler, chair man of the populist national central committee; Hartman, of Montana, and many other leading silver advocates

Luckey Acquitted of Murder. LIBERTY, Mo., Feb. 15.—Lon Luckey, who was charged with being an acces sory to the murder of Mrs. Winner and two children, which occurred near Richmond October 26, 1896, was acquitted in the circuit court there. Winner and Nelson, the two men arrested at the same time Lackey was were taken from the Lexington jail and lynched.

EARNINGS OF FRENCH WRITERS.

Dumas pere was paid a centime a letter for his feuilleton of "La San Fe-lice." He had been paid by the line, but the lines were so short that the publisher felt that he did not receive full value.

Louis Blanc sold the copyright of his "History of the Revolution" for \$100,-Ou. Thiers obtained the same price for the copyright of his "History of the Consulate and the Empire." teaubriand received half as much for bls memoirs.

Flaubert sold the copyright of "Mad-me Bovary" for \$80 to Michel Levy, who made a fortune out of that book and Renan's works. Renan signed an agreement, which he never sought to vade, when he was a mere essayist He was to receive a fixed annuity from Levy in return for all he might write, and he bound himself to furnish a ertain number of works in a given time. The income seemed wealth to hims when he signed the agreement, but the merest mess of pottage in after

A top of coal yields simost 10,000

THE CORN MEETING.

cretary of Agriculture F. D. Coburn of Kansas, Made Presiding Officer.

Mr. Murphy, of Chicago, Presents Informs tion Regarding the Corn Movement-Plans for an Extensive Exhibit at Omaha and Buffald.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 .- The first corn convention ever held in the United States began yesterday at the Great Northern hetel. About 150 delegates are present and more are expected Nearly all the middle western states are represented as well as a few of the far western commonwealths. Arrange-ments have been made for giving a practical demonstration of the value of corn as food, a kitchen having been opened where bread, crackers and a number of table delicacies are to be had for the asking.

The senate on the lith passet the Indian appropriation bill with an amendment restoring the free homestead law, so far as it relates to the Indian lands caded to the government, for which lands settlers have been obliged to pay the purchase price paid to the Indians. The bill carries appropriations aggregating nearly 18,000,000. Bills were also passed granting to Kansas the abandoned Fort Hays military reservation and for adjusting the sales of Otoc and Missouri reservation lands in Kansas and Nebraska. The senate then adjourned until the lith.... The house was not in session.

In the senate on the lith the amendment of Senator Allen (Neb.) to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents was reported adversely by the foreign relations committee. Senator Allen also made a speech in advocacy of the free coinage of standard silver dollars. The resolution of Senator Morgan advocacy of the free coinage of standard silver dollars. The resolution of Senator Morgan (Ala) calling upon the president for consular reports and information about Cuba was adopted Senator Harris (Kan.) introduced a resolution with reference to the Kansas Pacific railroad sale and said he was surprised to hear that the attorney general had decided to abandon the redemption of the first mortgage bonds of the gad and having a receiver appointed. Senator Pettigrew (S. R.) continued his speech on the Halling and the cascular case of excitement, as every rehouse was in a state of excitement, as every rehouse was in a state of excitement, as every rewheat and potatoes produced in the same petweents. wheat and potatoes produced in the same pe

into insignificance. The average annual product of American silver mines, however, during the three years ended with 1895 was less than (44,500,00), while the average value of American corn for each of the last ten years has been nearly \$536,000,000, or more than 13% times the value of all our silver, which in the minds of so many is endowed with well nigh godlike attributes. Adding to the silver the output of gold, we annually produce corn worth more than seven times as much as both these precious and much coveted metals.

precious and much coveted metals.

I am proud to come from a state regarded by many of the benighted and unsophisticated as something of a desert, which, while being transformed from a buffalo range into the wonderful garden it is coming to be, has, in 25 years, produced corn that in the fields had a value of more than \$226,000,000 and in the last two years had an extent of \$25,000,000 and the last two years had an extent of \$25,0 had an output of 375,000,000 bushels. These few simple facts afford ample justification for our ceting here to devise ways and means by and through which corn shall obtain a wider recog-nition and the appreciation which its merits must command. I consider it not only a great must command. I consider it not only a great pleasure and a great honor, but a patriotic duty as well, to be identified with such an effort, which I and the people I represent wish a hearty God-speed.

Following Chairman Coburn, J. J. Murphy, of Chicago, presented in-formation regarding the corn movement. Mr. Murphy is the son of Col. Charles J. Murphy, of New York, who was the first to introduce American corn foods abroad, and to whom, it is asserted, the corn growers are largely indebted for the increase of the consumption of corn in Europe, the exports having increased in four years from 41,000,000 bushels to 188,000,000 bushels. Col. Murphy's attention was first called to the value of corn by ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York.

J. R. Rippey, of Columbia, Mo., and Col. Thomas W. Harrison, of Topeka, Kan., were selected as two of the members of the national executive committee. Plans were mapped out for extensive exhibits of corn products at the Omaha and Buffalo expositions lemonstration in 1908, in honor of the and at the Paris exposition in 1900. The executive committee will meet in Omaha next November.

having been opened where bread, crackers and a number of table delicacles were to be had for the asking. Miss Emma Sickles was in charge and Mrs. Auman, of Decatur, presided over the mixing of the dough. Mrs. Auman is called the lightning biscuitmaker. She is said to hold the record and turns out 5,000 fresh, crisp biscuits a day when the stove is working satiswas to show the merits of corn flour. Biscuits made from flour about 20 per cent, of which is corn flour were served with ten and cocon. Doughnuts and pastry in which a larger per cent. of eorn flour is used were on exhibition also. During the afternoon there were some short talks on the merits of corn flour.

Rock Island to Refund. CHICAGO, Feb. 17 .- Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company here authorized the issuance of \$100,000,000 of gold bonds to refund the road's present indebtedness and better the property. The bonds are to be dated January 1, 1896, and will run 90 years, bearing interest not exceeding five per cent per annum.

Will Abandon Free Coinage. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 17 .- A meeting of the Wyoming republican central committee was held here yesterday, at which it was decided that the party in Wyoming will abandon the advo-eacy of free coinage of silver, and in this year's campaign will stand without qualification upon the St. Louis

Favor Compulsory Education. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 17.—Kunsas City principals of schools went on record at the regular bi-weekly meeting as favoring compulsory education in the state of Missouri, and had the pleasure of having their action comm by President R. H. Jesse, of the Missourl state university. The resolutions recommended that a law be passed fixing the minimum annual atter at some school by children of school age, and the passage of an anti-truancy act, and of a truant school, to facili-

DOINGS OF WOMEN.

tate the operation of the law.

Mrs. Gladstone has just celebrated her eighty-aixth birthday.

Dr. Martha Sheldon has undertaken the work of making a written language for the Bhotiyas, and has already translated portions of the Gospel and many hymns into it.

Miss Phebe C. Edgar, of Rahway, N. J., has been a teacher for 60 years in the Sunday school of the Second Presby-terian church of that place. The officers and teachers recently commence

AN APPEAL TO KANSANS. Editor George W. Martin Addressess t

Editorial Association on an Interesting KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 9 .- At the banquet tendered the Kansas editors by the Commercial club last night

George W. Martin, of the Kansas City (Kan.) Gazette, spoke as follows: (Kan.) Gazette, spoke as follows:

There was no business or attempt at development in Kansas prior to 1835 or 1861. All was polities or war. Many people from the north and from the south entered the territory for the purpose of making homes, but I doubt if they had a well-defined idea beyond making it a free or a slave state. So it was not until after the war that the spirit of business and development seized the people. And while people were pushing west, locating towas and organizing countles, a mighty conflict was raging slong the Missouri river, bitween certain cities for commercial supremacy. But few of the editors present are oil enough or were in the state, and so probably have no comprehension of the genius, and labor, or the millions won and lost from 1855 to 1870, in adjusting all the avenues and implements of commerce to present conditions, and not 25 per cent of the elitzens of Kansas City can conceive of the obstacles overcome or the cost of the supremacy of this city.

Kansas City is the commercial matronolis of

Kansas City is the commercial metropolis of Kansas City is the commercial metropolis of Kansas, and all the regions to the mountains, and north and south for hundreds of miles, because God Almighty decreed it. I suspect the decree was trified with to the extent of a few miles, but the fathers of the city as it atands won fairly and honorably. It was so decreed when this right angle in the Missouri was made—when the junction of the two rivers was made when this right angle in the Missouri was made—when the junction of the two rivers was made—and when the choicest garden of the world was built around it. An army officer z.: Fort Riley years ago told me that he had been in Europe, Asia, Africa. South America and all parts of this country, and he had seen no place in all his travels to equal the Kaw valley from Mansas City to Salina. From one of these hill tops away back in the 49s, Thomas H. Benton predicted this city, and he was looking up stream when he said it. Kansas City could not help being what she is, and there is no up stream when he said it. Annua Chy count not help being what she is, and there is no power without or foolishness or stupidity within that can keep her from passing St. Louis in the next 20 years.

But notwithstanding the decree I speak of.

did the city attain its present position without hustling? You but your sweet life, it didn't. The big odds against her proved the decree. It was a mighty battle. The city was in Mis-It was a mighty battle. The city was in Missouri. Ten years of war raged on the border, and the bitterness was intense. During territorial days the Missourian, with Uncle Sam on his side, rubbed it into Kansas, and during the war of the rebellion, Kansas had Uncle Sam with her and she rubbed it into Missouri, with interest compounded. How many of the present audience know that a Kansas brigadier general criered Jackson and three or four other general ordered Jackson and three or four other Missouri counties deposits the country of the co Missouri counties depopulated, and it was done. He was a very conservative man. At the time all this disaster to Kansas City from both sides was going on, Leavenworth was en-joying the perquisites of one of the greatest military headquarters of the government.

But the war closed and everybody settled flown to business. Every element of politics, every feature of official power, state pride and

prejudice, all the bitterness of the war, were worked to the utmost to beat Kansas City and establish the Missouri river point at Leavenworth. Bonds were voted and railroads built in all directions to beat Kansas City. The Kansas Pacific was started on the old levee at Wyandotte, and Kansas City was reached by a awitch from Armstrong back to the state line. The Fort Scott & Gulf. of all the early roads, was the only road built from Kansas City. Geography of commerce compelled every other road to build into Kansas City, and mostly against their wills. The Santa Fe started from Atchison, and it had to build to Kansas City The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galvestor started south from Leavenworth, but it was compelled to build into Kansas City. The Hannibal built to St. Joseph, but it had The Hannibal dulit to St. Joseph, but has to come to Kansas City, and bridge the river at this point. Leavenworth built what was called the Missouri Valley road down to tap the Missouri Pacific at Kansas City. Leavenworth will build another road in the summer of 1898 to Kansas City. Kan., this time, to sell her coal Lawrence built a road to Pleasant Hill, known as the Pleasant Hill cut-off, but the only recollection there is of that is the interest or recollection there is of that is the interest on certain county bonds. The newspapers of Kansas at that time did their utmost to whoop up state pride and the Kansas prejudice against Kansas City. Wyandotte, because of her contiguity to Kansas City, suffered severely from her own state from this cause. I speak in all kindness of Leavenworth—she made a brilliant fight and it is not her fault that Kansas City is not 20 miles further up the river. Kansas City is not 20 miles further up the river. Kansas City soon began to absorb the cream of the business men of surrounding towns. In those days there were probably a score of as strong whole-sale firms in Leaveuworth as there are in this city to-day. Every county in Kansas is repre-sented in all lines of business, and Kansas peo-ple are everywhere throughout the city. Kansas City. Kan., is fully one-half made up of

people from the interior of Kansas.

Now, the question of the commercial metropolis has been settled, and what are you going to do about it? Seventy-five per cent. of what you see in this city has been contributed sas and 50,000 of the population live within the borders of our state. Kansas City is becoming more attractive and stronger ev-ery day. It has no rival. All bitterness has entirely disappeared. Still there is some disappointment that the city is principally in Missouri. That cannot be helped, and the sole question remaining is how much of this city do you want in your state. I have understood that Kersey Coates said without a dollar's worth of interest west of the line, some 12 or 15 years ago, that there were persons living who would see the state line the center of the city. Is this too much to ask for? Kansas can help much in the development of the city was of the state line. eri. That cannot be helped, and the sol development of the city west of the state line.
You can help greatly in recovering lost ground. All you contribute need not necessarily go to Missouri. The same advantage of lorily go to Missouri. The same advantage of lo-cation and every artificial element of a great city exists west of the line in Kansas. Some very proud and enthusiastic Kansans, who would rather lose an arm than forfeit their cit-izenship, reside in Kansas City, in Kansas, and they dislike very much when they are doing all in their power for Kansas to be sneared at as the slonewer of a Missouri town. They want they dislike very much when they are doing all in their power for Kansas to be snecred at as the slop-over of a Missouri town. They want and demand recognition in a variety of ways. They have a right to ask the same state pride in what has been accomplished at Kaw's mouth as was displayed and recognition was a in attenuation the investment. plished at Kaw's mouth as was displayed and exercised years ago in attempting the impos-sible, for which many of our people are still cashing interest coupons, while that which we usk to-day will cost nothing except to follow your trade with your good will.

your trade with your good will.

Wyandotte county's potators and other garden truck places her in creditable comparison with the largest agricultural producing countles in the state; she ships gold, sliver and lead ties in the state; she ships gold, sliver and lead equal to the best point in any auriferous or mineral region; she handles grain enough to beat a Leiter combine a half dozen times a year; she slaughters meat for the world; she performs more labor than any ten counties in the state; surely Kansas City, of which we are a part and not a alopover, comes within the motto of Kansas, Adapter ser agrees. To the stars through difficulties over, comes which the most and the contract and that those of us who are endeavoring to secure some of it west of the line are entitled to your utmost confidence, sympathy, good will, and assistance.

More Rigid Than Ever. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 11.-William Stryker, superintendent of public instruction, has called a meeting of the state board of education for March 8 to prepare the questions for the April teachers' examination. Mr. Stryker indicates that the coming examina-tion will be made the most difficult of

Too Husy to Attend.
Topeka, Kan., Feb. 11.—Gov. Leedy yesterday received an invitation to attend a reception at the white house to be given by President McKinley. The governor will not have time to attend.

Disease Communicated by Letter. CENTRALIA, Kan., Feb. 11.—George King, son of A. S. King, died yester day morning of scarlet fever. He re-ceived a letter from people in Germany last week who were down with the disease and doctors say through this means the disease was started. Other children have been exposed.

Caught After Two Years. Four Scorr, Kan., Feb. 11.—After almost two years of hiding. Plink Hogan, a young man charged with highway robbery and assault with intent to kill upon a helplem gid man, was cought here yesterday.

Association a Success.

abjects of Interest to the Profession Dis cussed in a Practical Manner-Movement for a Monument to Ex-Gov. Martin-New Officers.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 9.—The anhual meeting of the Kansas Editorial ssociation convened here last night. II. A. Perkins, state president, called the meeting to order and introduced Hon. W. R. Smith, who welcomed the ditors on be. if of the city. Presiient Perkins responded in behalf of the

When President Perkins called Tues



were nearly 200 editors present, includng a number of women. President Perkins' annual address dealt largely with the affairs which concern only

the members of the fraternity.

He discouraged the publication of patent medicine advertisements at cheap rates and asserted that a man who would insert such an advertisement in his paper ought to drop it from his columns or get out of the business as quickly as possible, as he would never make a decent living. He vigorously opposed the postal bill now before congress and suggested that the members of the association discuss it and make a strong protest against its passage. He advocated the formation of an association by publishers of the 650 papers in Kansas to creet a monument to the late Gov. John A. Martin. Among other important questions to which reference was made in the address was the question of dividing Kansas into two federal districts, which he strongly opposed. He said that it should be the duty of the republican newspapers to correct the faults of the republican party and the duty of the populist and democratic newspapers to amend the wrongs in their respective parties instead of the present system of a newspaper of one party putting all its efforts forth to correct the croes of the opposition party. the members of the fraternity.

position party.

A resolution expressing regret at the death of ex-Gov. Osborn was offered by George W. Martin, of the Kansas City Gazette, and adopted. F. D. Co burn, secretary of the state board of agriculture, was then called on and made a speech eulogistic of Kansas City. He also said that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for governor of Kansas.

Interesting papers were read and discussed by Charles W. Landis, S. B. Gebhart, Lyman Naugle, R. T. Simons, W. C. Palmer, J. S. Carpenter, R. H. Cadwallader, F. H. Roberts and others. After a complimentary lunch served by the Federation of Women's clubs, the editors were driven over the city, taking in all of the places of interest. including packing-houses, manufactur-ing establishments and residence dis-

Mo., Tuesday evening the editors were given an elaborate banquet by the ommercial club, and a reception at the club rooms followed, President Perkins presiding. Speeches were made by Charles F. Scott, Iola Register; R. H. Lindsay, Kansas City Times; Gomer Davies, Concordia Kansan; F. L. Van-dergrift, Kansas City Star; George W. Martin, Kansas City Gazette, and Robert Gillham.

The final business session of the as sociation was held at the commercial club rooms at nine o'clock Wednesday morning and at 4:30 in the afternoon many of the newspaper men left on the excursion over the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf for Port Arthur. At the morning session the following officers were elected:

President, S. H. Dodge, Beloit Gazette. Vice presidents—First congressional district, M. M. Beck, of the Holton Recorder; Second district, J. Frank Smith, of the Pleasanton Observer; Third district, C. E. Moore, Cherryvale Republican; Fourth district, W. A. Morgan, Cotto wood Falls Leader; Fifth district, George Smith, Maryville News: Sixth district, W. 1 Smith, Maryvine News Jaka Maryvine News Loofbourrow, Atwood Patriot; Seventh district, S. B. Gebhart, Pratt Union. Secretary, J. W. Morphy, Topeka Advocate. Treasurer, J. S. Carpenter, Council Grove Republican.

The association adopted a resolution calling for the organization of an asso ciation for the purpose of collecting funds for the erection of a monument to mark the last resting place of the late Gov. John A. Martin. The resolution, introduced by V. J. Lane, of the Wyandotte Herald, carried with it the appointment of three members from each congressional district to form such an organization. A resolution was also adopted favoring the holding of a great exposition and fair in the two Kansas Citys in the year 1903, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana purchase On motion of Ewing Herbert, of Hiawatha, a resolution was adopted calling on Gov. Leedy to provide for a sultable display of Kansas' resources at the Omaha exposition and to appoint commissioners to have charge of the

CAPT. HENRY BOOTH DEAD. One of the Leading Politicians of Kansas

LARNED, Kan., Feb. 5.-Capt. Henry Booth, one of the first settlers of Pawnee county and one of the leading republicans of Kansas, died here. Capt Booth was a prominent Grand Army man and was state commander in 1800. He represented Pawnee county in the state legislature several times and was chairman of the repub lican state committee when the repu licans rolled up the famous 83,000 plurality in 1888.

Fices Reduced from \$500 to \$1.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 15.—George
M. Crowder and Sam Vandever, the
officers of the O. M. B. lodge convicted in the district court of selling lique to jall for 80 days, were yesterday notified by Gov. Leedy that he had re-duced their fines from \$500 to \$1 and

Bryan Will So There. '
TOPHKA, Kan., Fob. 16.—W. J. Bryan
will be the guest of honor at the Kanens democratic hanquet to be held here
February 24. Mr. Bryan has so notified the committee in absert.

TWO HUNDRED STRONG. | Rheumatic Pains

Annual Meeting of the Kansas Editorial Confined to Her Bed, but Heod's

"I was taken with rhoumatism and suf-fered a great deal of pain, and at times I was confined to my bed. I obtained only temporary relief from medicines, and a friend advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparille, which I did, and it cured me."
Mrs. P. P. Hay, Centralia, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure sick headachs. 25c.

TOO OBLIGING.

A Housemaid's Effort to Please and

Its Disappointing Result.

Its Disappointing Result.

A young woman, whose home is in St.
Paul, spent a few days in Washington the guest of a congressional family from New England. She had just returned from a six months' tour of Europe, and the traveling bag she carried was plastered over with steamer labels and stamps of half the famous hotels on the continent. She ja not an ostentatious person, by any means, the St. Paul girl, but she certainly did set great store by that decorated bag, and gazed with pride on its collection of labels. Her charm of manner and the liberality of her tips, too, perhaps, completely won the heart of the trim New England housemaid of the congressional family. On the morning of the guest's departure for St. Paul the maid appeared at the door of her room, wreathed with smiles and holding the traveling bag in her hand.

"Here's your valise, miss," she said, gleefully. "had some trouble with it, and it took quite a little soaking: but I knew you wouldn't want to start off with all those tags pasted all over it. I got'em all off for you, and the valise just looks brand new."

And if you want to see a striking example of rage too deep for speech you have only to speak of New England neatness in the presence of one young woman from St. Paul.—Washington Post.

Customs Cases Decided.

Customs Cases Decided. The general appraisers of goods passin through the Custom House have made several decisions lately which, until passed upoby the Secretary of the Treasury, will hole good. But while there is stability in the quarter, no system failing in strength can be properly sustained without the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a genial tonic and remedy for malaria, rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness.

Tom-That composer made himself very

npopular.
Dick—How?
"By putting on such airs."—Up-to-Date. Looking Forward. Sh—And you will always love me? He—Do you think I'm a prophet?—Up To

Prim—Man is born to rule the world.
Prone—But sometimes he gets married
Up-to-Date. Mothers must be an awfully good thing; children cry for them so much.—Atchison Globe.

When a girl goes on the street to look for her steady, everybody knows it.—Atchison Globe.

After a man is 30, in thinking of coasting he considers the walk back.—Atchison Globe.

However sad a man may feel, he loses his look of sadness when eating a good dinner. —Atchison Globe.

A perfect type of the highest order of excellence.



lalterBaker&Go'.s **Breakfast**

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Delicious-Nutritious. COSTS.LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP.

Be sure you get the genuine article WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.



A word which in the Estey Organ construction means experience, best material, deft fingers and improved machinery. All this accounts for the marvelous way the "Estey" will stand in tune and resist bad climate. Many an "Estey," twenty-five years old, is as good as new.

Our fire-pointed dis-course complete with entalogue sent free. Brattleboro, Vt.

